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*d.* schemes based largely upon origin; *e.* schemes based entirely upon origin. The latter includes the classification proposed by Professor Kemp, which is in part as follows: I. Of igneous origin. Excessively basic developments of fused and cooling magmas. II. Deposited from solution, including, among other sub-divisions, surface precipitations, disseminations (impregnations), contact deposits and segregations. III. Deposited from suspension, including metalliferous sands and gravels and residual concentrations.

Part II. treats of the deposits of the various ores found in this country, including iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel, cobalt, platinum, tin, etc. Finally are given general remarks upon the distribution of the ore deposits in this country, with addenda relating to various special subjects. It will be seen from the above summary that the ground has been well covered, producing a most valuable manual, with a presentation of the latest theories in economic geology and a description of American mines which can not fail to be of greatest value to all interested, directly or indirectly, in these fields.

*An Introduction to General Logic.* By E. E. C. JONES. London and New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS is a systematic treatment of logic intended for beginners, and is written on the lines laid down by the author's "Elements of Logic," previously published, a work more controversial and also more fragmentary in character. There is so much that is new under nearly all the topics discussed that these two books may be regarded as a distinct step in advance in formal logic, provided, of course, that the novelties do not turn out when examined to be valueless. There is a new definition of the science, a new description of the import of propositions, a new terminology for the forms of inference, several forms themselves new, a new rendering of the laws of thought

and the axiom of syllogism, a new division of fallacies and a new formula and derivation for the syllogistic rendering of induction, besides subsidiary classifications, distinctions and doctrines in detail. The novelties are nearly all connected with the peculiar standpoint taken to begin with, that logic is a science of relations between propositions, followed by an analysis of the import of propositions which includes an identity of that to which the terms are applied along with a diversity of aspect marked by the distinctness of terms. This much at least may be said for such an analysis, that whether correct or not, it is explicit on a point where most logics are confused or evasive, and this explicitness allows the subsequent rules of inference to be stated in a clearer way than ordinarily, and serves as basis for a glance at, and perhaps a contribution to, many of the bewildering and shifty problems which at every turn stay the logical wayfarer of every generation. Among the problems so treated are the qualification of the predicate, the adaptation of current words for logical terms, and the subservience of the canons of experiment to the axiom of inductive generalization.

The scope of the topics included resembles the Conceptualist plan of treatment rather than that of Mill and his school. It is thus restricted because Mill's width was purchased by a sacrifice of consistency. Mill's analysis of import was less formal, and admitted differing relations which lay on no uniform level of abstractness; and his consequent discussions wandered over the field of science arbitrarily. To Miss Jones's main outline, however, is appended a brief sketch of such of the methodology in Mill as lies outside the boundary of her own scheme, and finally a very complete index and vocabulary furnishes the student for further reading and for examinations. We regret to notice several misprints which should be removed in a second edition. Miss Jones's style of writing is eminently suggestive, though perhaps too severe to suit a superficial or unintelligent reader.

## THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY.

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**Tyndall and his American Visit.** By Miss E. A. YOUNMANS.

An account of Tyndall's only trip to this country, containing hitherto unpublished letters.

**Heredit in Relation to Education.** By Prof. WESLEY MILLS, M.D.

Counsels teachers to look at the characteristics of the parents in order to learn how to treat their pupils.

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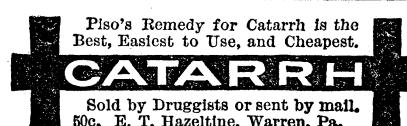
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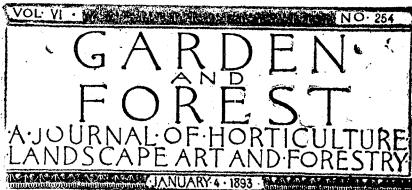
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